

大学英语 英汉双解词典

COLLEGE ENGLISH
VOCABULARY LEARNER'S
DICTIONARY

杨金栋 编著
谌馨荪 主审

中国林业出版社

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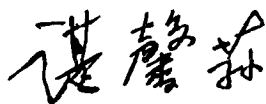
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序

杨金栋老师编写的这一《大学英语英汉双解词典》内容范畴为《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》1-4级词汇,单词注有国际音标,词条义项配有英语释义,常用义项用法都有适当的英语实例及其汉语翻译。并在一些常用词和重点词中适量地加了同义词、反义词和同根不同词类的词群,还包括常见的基本构词法知识等。

词汇的重要性人人都了解,读听说写译都离不开词汇。书中这些实际内容能帮助大学生掌握单词的准确发音,加深理解英语词义内涵,加强单词的记忆,提高词的应用能力,并能扩大词汇量。本书单词都有各自的英语语境,从语境中也学到了规范的语法。这本书体现了《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》中基础阶段的基本要求,对于本科生学习英语很实用。也适合教师教学参考。

国运兴衰系于教育,科教兴国,振兴教育,是教育工作者义不容辞的职责。提高教学质量,使教学上新台阶,我们大学英语教学战线,要在《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》这一指导性文件的指导下,靠广大教师献计献策做实事,共同努力来实现。编写该书,是在教学第一线辛勤耕耘多年的杨金栋老师为振兴教育做的一件实事,对大学英语基础阶段的教学和打好学生英语基础很有实用价值。



1999.10.12.

前 言

本书是按照教育部审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》教学要求编写的。为满足大学英语教学和本科生学习的需要,并配合教材的使用,编写了这本《大学英语英汉双解词典》,以指导本科生学好用好 1—4 级词汇,给学习者留有独立思考的空间,帮助学生提高自学能力,培养创新精神,加强对大学英语词汇的掌握和应用。本书能促使学生英语水平迅速提高,尽快达到《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》要求的 4 级水平。

本书所包括的主要词汇范围:

1. 1999 年 7 月审定通过的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》1-4 级词条;
2. 1994 年 9 月至今一直使用的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》1-4 级;
3. 1998 年北京地区成人高等教育(也适合高等教育自学考试)本科生《大学英语三级考试大纲》词汇表;
4. 中学英语教学大纲主要词汇和其他相关知识。

本书的词条主要包括内容如下:

1. 国际音标。

词的正确读音离不开国际音标。语言学研究证明,正确读音是掌握语言的必要途径。

2. 词条义项双语释义。

把词目放在一定的英语语境中,培养学生学习英语时用英语创新思维,能更深地了解词的内涵,准确掌握词义,加深理解和记忆。

3. 英语常用词组包括在该词组的核心词词条之内。

4. 例句和短语。

实例详略得当,注意习惯用法和词语搭配,尤其重视核心词常用用法。非重点词一带而过,重要的词都有实例,引用名人原句或短语,配有汉语翻译,以便加深对词义的准确理解、掌握词的正确用法。

5. 构词法知识。

适当地加一些构词法知识，了解构词结构，灵活识读，便于记忆，帮助学习者学会难学难记的英语单词。英语单词本身有内在规律可寻。很多单词是由词素(词根和词缀)构成，词义是由词素产生的。例如 agriculture 《agri + cult + -ure: 田地，农田 + 耕作 + n.suf.》，其中：agri 是词根，意为“田地，农田”，词根 cult 意为“耕作”，n.suf. 是指 -ure 名词后缀，这里 n. 是名词 noun 的缩写，suf. 是后缀 suffix 的缩写，该词三个词素构成了“有机结构体”agriculture “农业”这个名词。再如 anniversary 《ann + -i- + vers + -ary: 年 + (-i- 是连接字母) + 转 + n.suf. : 时间“转了一年”》，该词四个词素构成了“有机结构体”anniversary “周年纪念(日)”这个名词。词根和其他词缀结合便可派生出许多其他词来，如 annual 《ann + -ual: 年 + a.suf. (形容词后缀 -ual “…的”)》，它是两个词素构成的派生词 annual “每年的，年度的”这个形容词。又如 unable 《un- + able: 不(否定前缀) + 能(词根)》有两个词素构成。词根是词的核心，可单独构成单词，如 part 一词根就是一个单词，加后缀 -ial，派生出 partial，再加前缀 im-，便派生出 impartial。词缀是附件，不能单独成词，只有加在词根前后，才能构成单词。词根加上前缀或后缀，能派生出大量词汇。

上述词例表明，英语单词并不是一些毫无意义的孤立的字母随意排列，而是由一些含有具体意义的词素有机构成。要记忆单词不能按照一个个字母的排列顺序去记，而要按照一个个词素意义有机结合起来记忆。

上面构词法是一种最常用的词缀法(Affixation)。英语里还有几种常用的构词法：转类法(Conversion)，如 claim 动词(v.) 可转为名词(n.)；合词法(Composition)，如 class + room = classroom；拼缀法(Bending)，如 motel = motor + hotel；缩略法(Shortening)，如 advertisement 缩写为 ad.；we shall 缩略为 we'll 等。掌握常用构词法对学习者的记忆单词和扩大词汇量都非常有帮助。

6. 同义词和反义词。

适当加一些同义词和反义词可帮助学习者从正反两方面横向联想，正反对比，加深记忆，既学了单词，又扩大了词汇量。

7. 同根词词群。

适当加一些同根词词群可帮助学生纵向联想,学习了不同词类的同根词,扩大了词汇量。

8. 词类。

掌握不同词类的不同特点,如动词的形式,不规则动词的变化等,尤其是及物和不及物两类用法的区别,注意了后边跟什么样的结构,常与什么介词、副词或名词搭配;名词的可数和不可数,单数和复数;形容词和副词的级;介词的词义、结构、搭配等都给予注意。这些都是提高阅读理解能力和写作、翻译中正确运用词汇和语法,遣词造句等必不可少的基本知识。

9. 语法知识。

本书从一定的语境中学习词汇,同时学习了规范的语法结构。要真正掌握词汇的用法,必须真正掌握语法;反之,要真正掌握语法,必须掌握词汇的用法,两者相辅相成,缺一不可。所以在学习词汇的过程中要对语法给以应有的重视。

本书实用性很强,适合普通高校本科生,适合参加全国四级统考的所有学习者。也适合成人高等教育和高等教育自学考试本科英语三级全国统考。同时可作为大、中学校英语教师教学参考用书。词条前不加符号的单词是中学英语教学大纲应掌握的词汇,是中学生学习不可缺少的词汇。本书为学习者牢固掌握所需词汇开辟了一条捷径,具有很好的参考价值。

感谢主审英语语言专家湛馨荪教授的审阅和指导。

感谢史宝辉教授主持二审,梁艳春、赵青、张燕、章琳、张利华、钟燕参审。

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由于编者水平有限,错误之处,诚望学习者和老师们多加指正。

编 者

1999年9月

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{ A }

a [ei, ə], **an** [æn, ən](III)

art. 1. 一 (个) one: Rome was not built in a day. 罗马非一天建成。(喻)坚持必成。)

2. (同类事物中的) 任何一个 any: A horse is an animal. 一匹马是一个动物。

3. 每一 (个) Each, every: Take these tablets three times a day after meals. 吃药, 每日三次。

//syn. one, any, each, every

abandon [əˈbændən] 《ab- + bandon: 相反+拥有: 与“拥有相反”》(III)□

vt. (-doned, -doning, -dons)

1. 丢弃, 离弃 to leave completely and for ever; to go away from (not intending to return to): The ship was abandoned by the crew. 这船为船员所丢弃。He never abandoned his friends when they were in trouble. 在朋友有困难的时候, 他从来不离弃他们。

2. 放弃 stop having or doing (sth): We abandoned it as unnecessary. 我们以为不需要而放弃了它。

//syn. desert, leave, depart, give up

//ant. reclaim //part. abandoned a., abandonment n.

ability [əˈbiliti] 《abil + -ity: capable + n.suf.: 能力 + n.suf.》(III)□

n.1. 能力 [u, c] power (esp. of mind) to do things: They served us to their best ability. 他们给我们提供他们最好的服务。

2. 能耐 [c] (用 pl.) special and natural power to do sth. well: He is a man of many abilities. 他是一个多方面都有能耐的人。

//syn. power, skill, talent, competence, capacity, capability //ant. disability, inability

able [ˈeɪbəl](III)

a. (-r, -st; more, most)

1. 有能力的 having the power, means or opportunity to do sth.: He is the ablest (most able) man I've met in that city. 他是我在那个城市见到的最有能力的人。(常用于 be able to do sth.) You are able to do it better than I. 你比我更有能力担当此事。

2. 出色的 having or showing knowledge, skill or capability: He made a very able speech. 他进行了出色的演讲。

☆ **be able to** v. 能, 会 be capable of v+ing: You might be able to persuade him. 你也许能说服他。

//syn. capable, skillful //ant. unable, incapable

aboard [əˈbɔ:d](III)□

ad. 在船(或飞机、车)上, 上船(或飞机、车) on or into (a ship, train, aircraft, bus, etc): It's time to go aboard. 该上船了。

prep. 在船(或飞机、车)上, 上船(或飞机、车) on or into (a ship, etc.): He went home aboard the train. 他乘上火车回家。

about [əˈbaʊt](III)

prep. 1. 关于, 对于 on the subject of: Tell me something about you. 告诉我一些关于你旅行的情况。

2. 在...周围 around: He planted trees about the house. 他在房屋周围种了树。

ad. 1. 大约 a little more or less than: It is about nine o'clock now. 现在大约九点钟。

2. 周围, 附近, 到处 around; somewhere near; in all directions: When I got in the village, I found nobody about. 我到达村子时, 发现周围没有。

☆ **be about to** v. 刚要, 即将, 正要 be going to; be just ready to: The plane is about to take off. 飞机即将起飞。

//syn. about, concerning; nearly, approximately; around; ready to

above [əˈbaʊ](III)

prep. 在...之上, 高于 higher than; over: We flew above the clouds. 我们在云层上面飞行。Nothing shines above the brightness of the sun. 没有东西比太阳更明亮。

ad. 在上面, 以上 higher, to a higher place: The example given above is worthy to be studied. 上例值得研究。Looking up, he saw the light in the window above. 他抬头看见上面窗户里的灯光。

a. 上面的, 上述的 higher: The above discourse is valuable. 以上的议论很有价值。

☆ **above all** 首先, 尤其 more than anything else: But above all, tell me quickly what I have to do. 但首先快告诉我应该怎么办。

//syn. higher, overhead, over, on, previous //ant. below, following

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] □

ad. 1. 国外, 海外 to or in another country; away from one's country: His son was studying abroad. 他儿子正在国外学习。

2. 传开 (spread) over a wide area: The news soon spread abroad that the examination results were ready. 考试成绩出来了的消息很快就传开了。

//syn. overseas, away, in a foreign country; everywhere, widely //ant. home; narrowly //cf. abroad, aboard

absence ['æbsəns] 《ab- + sence: 离开 + 在场》(III) □

n. 1. 缺席, 不在 [u] the state of being away (from); being not present: No visitors called in my absence. 我不在时无客来访。He made up a story to explain his absence. 他编造谎言为他的缺席开脱。

2. 缺乏, 不存在 [u] being short of; the opposite of 'presence': There was the complete absence of information as to how the little fellow met his death. 关于这个家伙是怎么死的, 一点消息也

没有。Its absence will never be noticed. 人们永远不会注意到它不存在。

//syn. non-existence, lack //ant. presence; full, existence

absent ['æbsənt] 《ab- + sent: 离开 + 在场的》(III) □

a. 1. 缺席, 不在 not present: His opponent was purposely absent. 他的对手故意缺席。At times he would be absent for a couple of days. 他有时会离开几天。

2. 心不在焉的 not concentrating on the subject: I asked him a question but he didn't answer. It seemed to me that he was entirely absent from his mind. 我问他问题, 但他没有回答。在我看来, 他全然没有考虑。

//syn. away, being away from; absent-minded //ant. present; wide-awake, concentrating on

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] 《ab- + solute: 离开 + 解开, 完全松开: 完全放开不管的》(III) □

a. 绝对的, 完全的 (绝对形容词, 没有形容词的级) not depending on or measured by comparison with other things; not relative; entire: In absolute terms, wages have risen, but not in comparison with the cost of living. 绝对地说, 工资增长了, 但与生活费用相比并没有增长。What you have said is an absolute impossibility. 你所说的是一种完全不可能的事情。

//syn. complete, entire, perfect //ant. incomparable, relative; incomplete, imperfect, partial //part. absolute a., absolutely ad., absoluteness n., absolutism n., absolutist n.

absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] 《ab- + solute + ly: 离开 + 全松开 + ad.suf.》(III) ○

ad. 1. 完全地, 极其 completely, extremely, exceedingly, most: He felt himself absolutely free. 他觉得自己完全自由。This is absolutely wrong to get in such a scandal. 介入这件丑闻是极其错

误的。2.肯定地,绝对地 certainly, definitely: 'Do you think so?'

'absolutely.' "你认为是这样么?"

"肯定是。" It is absolutely impossible. 这绝对不可能。

//syn. completely, extremely; surely, positively, definitely //ant. incompletely, imperfectly, moderately, properly; negatively, uncertainly, relatively

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] 《ab- + sorb: 去掉 + 吸; 吸掉》□

vt.1.吸收 take or suck in (esp. liquid, light, heat, etc); (fig.) take in (knowledge, etc.): Chalk absorbs moisture from the air. 粉笔吸收空气中的水分。The clever boy absorbed all knowledge his teacher could give him. 那聪明的男孩子把老师所能教给他的知识全都吸收了。

2.吸引...的注意 use up much of the attention (interest or time); attract (常用于被动, 后跟 in, by: be absorbed in-concentrate on): The book absorbed his attention. 这本书吸引了他的注意力。He was so absorbed in reading that nothing could distract him from it. 他专心读书什么也不能使他分心。She was completely absorbed in her own affairs. 她专心做自己的事情。

//syn. incorporate , take in, suck (in); draw, attract //ant. exude; distract

abstract [æb'strækt] 《abs + tract: from + draw: 从 + 拽: 从...抽出来》□

a.抽象的 separated from what is real or concrete; thought of separately from facts, objects or particular examples: A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is abstract. 花是美的, 但美本身是抽象的。

n.摘要, 梗概 [c] short account, the chief points of a piece of writing, a book, speech, etc: Please write an abstract of this scientific article. 请写一份这篇科学论文的摘要。

//syn. a. unconcrete, vague, apart from

any real thing; n. abridgment, brief, summary //ant. a. concrete; n. amplification

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] 《ab- + und + ant: 离开 + 溢,流 + a.suf.: 多得流出来》

□

a. 大量的, 充足的, 丰富的 more than enough; plentiful: The river and forests of the New World were abundant with fish and game. 美洲大陆的河流和森林里有大量的鱼类和兽类。Mosquitoes are extremely abundant in these dark wet places. 这些阴暗潮湿的地方蚊子成群。China is abundant in (or with) natural resources. 中国自然资源丰富。

//syn. a large amount of; of great quantity; plentiful; rich //ant. short, lack, scarce //cf. abundant, abandon

abuse [ə'bju:z] 《ab- + use: 离开,偏离 + 用: 脱离原来的用途》□

n.1.辱骂 [u] angry or violent attack in words; bad language; cursing: Hailstones of abuse were pelting him. 阵阵辱骂冰雹般地向他袭来。

2.虐待 [u] treating or being treated roughly, badly or cruelly; physical ill-treatment: The captives were abused. 俘虏受到了虐待。

3.滥用 [u] wrong use; [c] instance of wrong use: The word can be so used without abuse. 这个词这样用不会用错。

vt.(abused, abusing, abuses)

1.辱骂 say severe, cruel or unjust things to sb. or about sb: You should not abuse others at will. 你不能随意骂人。

2.虐待 treat roughly or cruelly; hurt or injure by ill-treating; abuse applies to wrongful or unreasonable treatment by deed (or word): That man often abuses his horse by overworking it. 那人常把马劳役过度而糟蹋马匹。That factory owner didn't abuse his workers so his

factory was getting better and better. 厂主不虐待工人因此他的工厂越来越好。

3. 滥用 use wrongly or improperly; make a bad or wrong use of: Don't abuse your authority. 不要滥用你的威信。

//syn. scold, torture; mistreat, ill-treat, damage, injure; mishandle, misuse, ill-use //ant. flatter; respect, honour; use, handle

academic [ækə'demik] 《academ(y) + -ic: 学院 + a.suf.》(III) □

a.1. 学院的 of colleges and universities: He remembered his academic days fondly. 他愉快地回忆起上大学的日子。

2. 学术的 of teaching, studying: That all men are created equal and have their rights to get happiness is merely an academic proposition. 人人生来平等并有权力得到幸福只不过是学术理论上的问题。

//part. academic a., academy n.

academy [ə'kædəmi] □

n. 学院, 研究所, (中等以上) 专门学校 college, institute, school for special training: Academy of Sciences 科学院; an academy of music 音乐学院

accelerate [æk'seləreit] 《ac- + celer + -ate: 朝, 向 + 快 + v.suf.》(III) □

v. (-ated, -ating, -ate)

(使) 加快, (使) 加速 increase the speed of; (cause) to move faster; make quicker: The stepped-up pace of invention, application and diffusion, in turn, accelerates the whole cycle still further. 发明, 应用, 推广的加速反过来又更进一步加速了整个循环过程。The car suddenly accelerated. 汽车突然加速。

//syn. hasten, hurry, quicken, speed up, urge //ant. decelerate //part. accelerate v., acceleration n., accelerative a., acceleratively ad.

accent [æksənt] 《ac- + cent: 朝, 向 + 唱

歌: 声调向某一方面发展》(III) □

n.1. 口音, 腔调 [c] individual, local or national way of pronouncing: She had a strong southern accent. 他带有浓厚的南方口音。She speaks English with a foreign accent. 她说英语带外国腔调。

2. 重音, 重音符号 prominence (by means of stress or intonation) given to a syllable; mark or symbol, usu. above a letter, used in writing and printing to indicate the quality of a vowel sound or syllabic stress: In the word 'today' the accent is on the second syllable. 'today' 一字的重音在第二音节。

//syn. dialect, pronunciation, tone, emphasis, stress on syllables of a word

accept [ək'sept](III)

v.1. 接受, 领受 (consent to) receive (sth. offered): Don't accept blindly anything printed. 不要盲目地相信一切印刷品。He accepted the invitation with pleasure. 他愉快地接受了邀请。

2. 认可 recognize, agree: It is an accepted fact that everyone believes. 这是大家所公认的事实。

//syn. adopt, believe, approve, consent to, receive //ant. refuse, reject, decline, deny

//cf. accept, except, concept

acceptance [ək'septəns](III) □

n.1. 接受, 接纳 [u] accepting or being accepted; favourable reception: The proposal found general acceptance. 这项提议被普遍接受。My friend was thrilled by his acceptance into the club. 我的朋友因被接纳加入俱乐部而极为兴奋。

2. 承认 [u] approval, favor: The view has not received wide acceptance. 这观点还没有得到广泛的承认。

//syn. approval, reception //ant. refusal, disapproval //part. accept v., acceptance n., acceptable a., acceptably ad.

access [ˈækses] 《ac- + chess: 向, 到 + 走, 走到》□

n.1.(to) 接近(或进入)的机会,享用的机会[u] chance, means or right of using, reaching, or entering: He is a man of difficult access to people. 他是一个人们难以接近的人。Students have easy access to books in the library. 学生在图书馆里借书很容易。

2.通道,入口 [u] way (in)to a place: The only access to the house is across the field. 到达那一住宅的唯一通路是穿过田间。

//syn. entrance, entry, passage, way of approach //ant. retire, outlet, exit //cf. access, assess (对...进行估价, 评价), excess (超越, 量变)

accident ['æksɪdənt](III)

n.1.意外的事,偶然的事 [c] sth. that happens without a cause that can be seen at once: A series of lucky accidents led the explorer to his discovery. 一连串走运的意外使那位探险家有了重大发现。It was quite an accident that I found the missing speed bicycle. 我找到了丢失的变速车完全是偶然的事。

2.事故 [c] sth. unfortunate and undesirable that takes place without a cause that can be seen at once: Such carelessness is liable to cause an accident. 这样的粗心大意容易引起事故。

//syn. casualty, event, injury, chance //ant. design, plan, intent //cf. accident, incident (事件)

☆by accident 偶然 by chance: You might cut yourself by chance; you would not do so on purpose. 你可能意外地割伤自己;你不会故意地那样做。

accidental ['æksɪ'dentl] □

a.意外的,偶然(发生)的 happening unexpectedly and by chance: The rate of death has decreased since last year. 去年以来意外事件死亡率降低了。

//syn. occasional //ant. planned, designed, intentional, voluntary

accommodation [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] 《ac- + com + mod+ -ation: 向,到 + 以,用 + 提供措施 + n.suf.》□

n.住处,膳宿 [u,c] (pl. [AmE]) lodgings; room(s) and food: We offer help in finding accommodation. 我们提供代客安排住处的服务。There visitors found accommodation at moderate terms. 来访者感到那里膳宿费是公道的。

//syn. board, lodgings, quarters, room(s) and food //part. accommodation n., accommodate v.

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] 《ac- + company: 到 + 同伴》(III) □

vt.1.陪伴,陪同 go with: Please accompany me on my walk. 请陪我散步。He was accompanied by his secretary. 他有秘书陪同。

2.伴随,和...一起发生 go with; occur at the same time as: Lightning usually accompanies thunder. 闪电通常伴有雷声。The speaker accompanied his speech with gestures. 演讲者边说边做手势。

3.为...伴奏 (music) play accompaniment to: The singer was accompanied on the piano by the pianist. 歌唱家由钢琴家钢琴伴奏。Mother accompanied her daughter on the piano. 母亲为女儿伴奏钢琴。

//syn. attend, conduct, guide, lead //ant. leave //part. accompany v., company n.

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] 《ac- + com + pl + -ish: 到+完全+装满 + v.suf.》(III) □

vt.(-plished, -plishing, -plishes) 完成,实现 perform; succeed in doing; finish successfully: This task is accomplished by great effort. 完成这项任务花了很大力气。We are sure to accomplish the four modernizations in our country. 我国一定能实现四个现代化。

//syn. achieve, complete, do, finish, fulfil, perform, carry out //ant. undo //part. accomplish v., accomplishment n.

accord [ə'kɔ:d] □

n.1. 一致, 符合 [c,u] agreement: His words are in complete accord with his thought. 他的言语与他的思想一致。

2.(尤指国与国之间的)谅解, 协议 [c] treaty, agreement (with a country or between two countries): The two governments are completely in accord with each other on the question of preserving peace. 两国政府在维护和平的问题上意见完全一致。

vt. 授予, 给予 give (sth. to sb.): They were accorded a warm welcome. 他们受到了热烈的欢迎。They accorded praise to him for his good work. 他们对他的成绩加以赞扬。

vi. (with) 相符合, 相一致 correspond (with sth.): (of a thing) be in harmony (with sth.): His peaceful words do not accord with violent actions. 他的温和的言语与粗暴的行动不相一致。

☆ **in accord with** 与...一致 agreeing with (sb. or sth.): His statement is not in accord with strict truth. 他的陈述不属实。

☆ **of one's own accord** 出于自愿, 主动地 without being asked or forced; willingly; voluntarily: make a self-criticism of one's own accord 主动作自我批评

☆ **with one accord** 一致地, 一致同意地 everybody agreeing unanimously: With one accord they all stood up and cheered. 他们全体一致起立欢呼。

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] □

n. 一致, 符合 agreement, conformity: I am in accordance with him in this matter. 在这件事上我和他的意见一致。This is not in accordance with facts. 这与事实不符。

☆ **in accordance with** 与...一致, 按照, 根据 in agreement or conformity with: Write it in accordance with the form provided. 请按照规定的格式填写

(它)。

//syn. agreement, conformity

according to [ə'kɔ:diŋ] (III) □

prep. 按照, 根据 on the authority of; in a manner consistent with: The books are placed on the shelves according to authors. 这些书按照作者的顺序摆在书架上。You must live according to your income; or you can't make the two ends meet. 你必须根据收入生活, 不然则入不敷出。

accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli] □

ad.1. 因此, 于是 for that reason; therefore: He was too ill to stay here; accordingly, we sent him home. 他病重不能呆在这里, 因此我们送他回家。

2. 照着, 相应地 in a suitable manner: I have told you the circumstances, so you must act accordingly. 我已经告诉你一切情况, 所以你必须按照所说的办理。The situation changes, and the tactics must change accordingly. 形势变了, 策略一定要相应地改变。

//syn. consequently, therefore, hence; correspondingly //part. accord n./v., accordance n., accordingly ad.

account [ə'kaunt] 《ac- + count: 加强意义 + 计数》(III) □

n.1. 叙述, 说明 [c] a narrative or record of events; a written or oral explanation: The boy gave his father an account of the game. 那男孩向他父亲叙述比赛的情况。He gave us an account of what had happened. 他向我们说明了所发生的事。

2. 账, 账户 [c] a sum of money kept in a bank which may be added to and taken from: My account is empty. I have no money in it. 我账户上的钱已提光, 没有存款了。The accounts show that business is beginning to improve. 账目表明营业开始好转。

vi. (-counted, -counting, -counts)

(for) 说明 (原因等) serve as an

explanation of; explain the cause of: This in no small measure accounts for his success in portraying these heroes. 这在不少程度上是他成功地塑造了这些英雄人物的原因。His illness accounts for his absence. 他因为生病, 所以才缺席。

//syn. n. account, description, narrative, statement, story; list, record, bill, check ; v. consider, explain, regard, state //part. account v./n., accountable a., accountably ad., accountant n., accountancy n.

☆on account of 因为, 由于 seeing that: He could not come on account of his illness. 他因病不能来。

☆take into account 考虑 consider; think over: We will take your suggestion into account. 我们将考虑你的建议。

accountant [ə'kauntənt] □

n. 会计师, 会计(员) [c] person whose job is to keep and examine financial accounts

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] 《ac- + cumul + -ate: 加强语气 + 堆积 + v.suf.: 一点点地堆积》(III) □

vt.(-lated, -lating, -lates)

积累, 积聚 make or become greater in number or quantity: By buying ten books every month, he soon accumulated a library. 他每月买十本书, 不久积聚了一批藏书。He quickly accumulated a considerable sum of money by overworking to buy his house. 他通过超量的工作很快地积累了一笔相当数量的钱来买房子。

vi. 累积, 聚集 come or gather together; heap up: Dust soon accumulate if the rooms are not swept. 如果不打扫房间, 灰尘就会很快积起来。Snow accumulated to a depth of five feet. 积雪达 5 英尺。

//syn. assemble, collect, come (get) together, concentrate, gather, increase,

store up //ant. waste //part. accumulate v., accumable a., accumulably ad., accumulation n., accumulative a.

accuracy [ækjʊərəsi] 《ac- + cura(= care) + -cy: 加强语气 + 仔细 + n.suf.: 仔细再仔细》□

n. 准确(性), 精确(性)[u] exactness, correctness: There is need to check the accuracy of the report. 有必要核对一下报告的准确性。The map-maker drew a map with remarkable accuracy. 绘图者非常精确地绘制了一幅地图。

//syn. exactness, correctness //ant. inaccuracy, incorrectness //part. accuracy n., accurate a., accurately ad., accurateness n.

accurate [ækjʊrit] 《ac- + cura (= care) + -(a)te: 加强语气+仔细 + a.suf》(III) □

a. 准确的, 精确的 careful and exact; free from error: Clocks in railway stations should be accurate. 火车站的钟应该准确。The clever boy's calculation is accurate. 那男孩的计算很精确。Here is an accurate report. 这是一份精确的报告。

//syn. correct, right, exact, precise //ant. inaccurate, incorrect

accuse [ə'kju:z] 《ac- + cuse: 向上 + 诉讼》(III) □

vt.(-cused, -cusing, -cuses)

1. 指责 blame: He accused them of adopting a hostile attitude. 他指责他们采取敌对态度。

2. 指控 charge (sb.) with doing sth. wrong or breaking the law: They accused him of corruption. 他们控告他贪污。He was accused of stealing public property. 他被控盗窃公共财产。

• //syn. blame, charge, complain //ant. defend, exculpate //cf. accuse sb. of sth.; charge sb. with sth.

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd](III) □

a.(to) 习惯的, 惯常的 (be/become/get) used to: You'll soon get accustomed to

the climate here. (后跟名词或代词) 对这里的气候你不久就会习惯的。 Gradually she grew accustomed to looking after patients. (跟动名词) 对照顾病人她慢慢地习惯了。 The child was accustomed to have her way. (跟不定式) 这个孩子任性惯了。

//cf. be accustomed to; be used to (doing)

ache [eɪk] (III)

vi. (ached, aching, aches)

痛, 疼痛 have or suffer a steady or continuous dull pain: After climbing the mountain, he ached all over. 爬山以后, 他浑身疼痛。 My eyes aches sharply. 我的眼睛痛得厉害

n. 痛, 疼痛 [c] dull continuous pain: There were aches in his joints. 他关节疼。

//syn. hurt, continuous pain

achieve [əˈtʃi:v] 《a- + chieve (= end): 加强语气 + 终, 结尾》 (III)

vt. (-chieved, -chieving, -chieves)

1. 完成, 实现 complete; accomplish; get (sth.) done: I've achieved only half of what I hoped to do. 我希望做的事我只完成了一半。 We are fully confident that we'll overcome all difficulties and

achieve our objectives. 我们完全有信心能克服一切困难, 实现我们的目标。

2. 达到, 得到 gain or reach by effort: To achieve these ends, we must adopt the above mentioned measures. 要达到这些目的, 我们必须采取上述措施。 You can't expect to achieve much that way. 这样做你不会得到多大进展。

//syn. accomplish, realize, fulfill, finish, complete, carry out; attain, reach //ant. fail, abandon, resign, give up, miss //part. achieve v., achievement n.

achievement [əˈtʃi:vmənt] 《a + chieve (= end) + -ment: 加强语气 + 终, 结尾 + n.suf.》 (III) □

n. 1. 成就, 成绩 [c] sth. successfully

finished or gained esp. through skill and hard work: Flying across the Atlantic for the first time was a great achievement. 首次飞越大西洋是一次巨大成就。 His achievements are worthy of record. 他的成绩值得记载。

2. 完成, 达到 [u] the successful finishing or gaining of sth.: Such work was impossible of achievement. 这样的工作不可能完成。 Such a goal is impossible of achievement. 这样的目标是不可能达到的。

//syn. accomplishment, realization //ant. failure

acid [ˈæsɪd] (III) □

n. 酸, 酸性物质 [u] (chem) substance that contains hydrogen, which may be replaced by a metal to form a salt: Vinegar contains acetic acid. 醋含有醋酸。 Some acids burn holes in wood and cloth. 有些酸性物质能在木料和布上烧成洞。

a. 酸的 having a sour or bitter taste like that of unripe fruit: It tastes acid. 它是酸味的。

//syn. bitter, harsh, sharp, sour //ant. sweet

acknowledge [əkˈnɒlɪdʒ] □

vt. 1. 承认, 认为...属实 admit (sth.); accept the truth of (sth.): I acknowledge him as my superior. 我承认他比我强。 I acknowledge it as true. 我认为这是真的。

2. 对...打招呼, 理会 show that one recognizes (sb.) by smiling, saying, etc.: I met him in town but he didn't even acknowledge me. 我在城里遇到他, 可他不理我。

3. 告知(信件、礼物等)已收到 state that one has received (a letter, gift, etc.): acknowledge a letter 告知已收到一封信

4. 对...表示谢忱 express thanks for (sth.): The producer wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the Los Angeles Police

Department in the making of this film. 制片人希望对洛杉矶警察局在本片拍摄过程中所给予的协助表示感谢。

//part. acknowledge v.,
acknowledg(e)ment n.

acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] □

《ac- + quaint + -ance: 加强意义 + 知道 + n.suf: 使知道》(III)

n.1. 认识, 了解 [u] information or knowledge, as obtained through personal experience rather than careful study: He has some acquaintance with English, but does not speak it fluently. 他略懂一点英文, 但说得不流利。I had some slight acquaintance with him. 我对他略有认识。

2. 相识的人, 熟人 [c] person one knows: He is but an acquaintance of mine. 他不过是我的一个熟人。

//syn. knowledge, familiarity, understanding //ant. stranger //part. acquaintance n., acquaint v.

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] 《ac- + quire: 到底 + 寻找》(III) □

vt. (-quired, -quiring, -quires)

取得, 获得, 学到 gain or come to possess by skill or ability, by one's own efforts or behaviour: Gradually they acquired experience in how to guide the work. 他们逐步取得了指导这项工作的经验。None of this knowledge can be acquired apart from activity in production. 离开了生产活动就不可能获得任何这种知识。She has acquired a good command of English. 她英语学得很好。

//syn. attain, earn, gain, get, obtain, win

//ant. lose, miss, forfeit //part. acquire v.,
acquisition n. //cf. acquire, inquire,
enquire, require

acquisition [ækwə'zɪʃən; ækwɪ'zɪʃən] □

n.1. 获得物, 增添的人(或物) [c] person or thing acquired: He will be a valuable acquisition to the teaching staff of our

school. 他将成为我校难得的师资。the library's most recent acquisitions (such as books that have been obtained recently) 图书馆里最近增添的书籍

2. 取得, 获得 [u] act of acquiring: the acquisition of knowledge 知识的获得, 求知; acquisition or loss 得失

acre ['eɪkə](III) □

n. 英亩 [c] measures of land, 4840 sq yds or about 4000 sq metres (=4840 平方米, 约 4,000 平方千米): He bought ten acres of land. 他买了十英亩的地。

across [ə'krɒs] (III)

prep. 1. 横过, 穿过 from one side to the other side of: The ship sailed across the Atlantic. 这船横渡大西洋。I walked across the park. 我穿过公园散步。

2. 在...的对面 on the other side of: My house is just across the street. 我的房子就在大街对面。

ad.1. 横过, 穿过(与动词连用, 意义同介词: used with v. in the sense of the prep. 'across'): I helped the blind man across. 我帮助那个盲人穿过大街。Can you swim across? 你能游到对岸去么?

2...宽 wide: The river is six thousand feet across. 这条河六千英尺宽。

//cf. across, through; across, cross

act [ækt](III)

vi. (acted, acting, acts)

1. 行动, 做 perform actions; do sth.: The time for talking is past; we must act at once. 空谈的时候已经过去了; 我们必须立刻行动。It is not her character to act without reflection. 她不是那种贸然行事的人。I don't think he acted quite right. 我看他做得不太对。

//syn. behave, do

2. 起作用 do what is required; function normally: The brakes wouldn't act, so there was an accident. 刹车失灵, 所以发生车祸。

3. 表演 take part in a play on the stage: She acted quite well in the play. 她在戏